### INFORMATION

To the Nation, from the People called

## QUAKERS

Being a Brief account of the

### **PROCEEDINGS**

Of some of the Magistrates in and about this (ity of LONDON,

Against the aforesaid People, from the third day of the 5th Moneth called July, to the last day of the 6th Moneth called Angust, 1664.

Composed and Published for Satisfaction of those who desire to be Informed Concerning this Matter.

By F. Cook

And Haman said unto the King, there is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among it the people in all the Provinces of the Kingdom; and their Laws are divers from all people, neither keep they the Kings Laws, therefore it is not for the Kings profit to suffer them: If it please the King, let it be written that they may be destroyed, &c. Ester. 3.8, 9. Let all who read consider what this Counsel brought forth.

Printed in the Year 1664.

### MONTANASCINI

# Programme Company Comp

### PROCEDINGS

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## A true Information to the Nation, from the People called Quikers, &c.

Any and great have been the fufferings and perfect. tions that we the people and fervants of the Lord call-R ed Quakers, have undergone and fuffained fince we were gathered out of the world to be a peculiar people unto God; and many Laws and unrighteous Decrees have been made and profecuted against us by every power as they have come up one after another, thereby thinking to root us out from being a people unto God in this Nation, or to destroy and root out the holy feed and righteons plant which the Lord God Air ighty barh planted in us and amongst us; and we have even been the Butt for all the Babylonish Archers to shut at, not only in his land or our Nativity, but also in every Region where the Lord by his power hath brought us to bear witness of his ane and power and we have been a ways lookt upon b many as a sect (as the Apollies were in their days) and fo have been every where spoken against, and Antichrist in his Membe s hall bestirred himself even where ever we come to raife perfecution against us, and to feek our total ruine and extirpation if peffible : and thus great opposition we have met with on every hand, and these things we have sustained not for any evil doing, but only for the exercise of our Consciences in Matters of Worship and Faith towards God, but the Lord who first separated us from our Mothers womb, and gathered us from amongst the men of this Generation to be a people to himself; he hath been always with us, and in all our sufferings which we have furtained from the hands of our cruel enemies, he hath given us courage, and boldness, and valour, so that we have been able to bear all things with patience, and he hath clothed us with the Armour of his own righteoulness, and puz the fword of the spirit into our hands, with which we have wrestled with the spiritual wickedness that has been in the high

places, and they have not prevailed against us, to bring to pass their several Decrees and Determinations, but through the power of the Lord we have conquered and overcome, and have seen the end of many who have risen up against us: And through all these tryals, and sufferings, and persecutions, the word of God hath grown and encreased, and the blessed truth which we profess and bear witness to hath greatly flourished. and spread forth its felf, and many have been and are daily gathered into it, and our number is daily added un: o and encreafed, bleffed be the Lord Almighty, fo that we do find (as the Apostle did in his day) that our bands and sufferings serve for the futherance of the Gospel of Christ, and for the exaltation of the worthy name of the Lord, which is the main thing we aim at; fo that what ever become of these our earthly Tabenacles. or how ever they may be disposed of; we have our defire and expectation, in that the truth prospereth and flourisheth: And we do not at all doubt nor question but that as the Lord hath been with us in times past unto this day and hath born us up in the midst of our fufferings and tryals, which we have undergone for his name fakes; and as he hath renowned his worthy name. and spread forth his truth thereby, so he will be always with us to fustain us, bear us up, and carry us through all fusferings and tribulations what foever, that (for the future) may come upon us for the Gospels fake, and that our sufferings shall still (as in times past) make for the furtherance of the glorious Gospel of Christ, and for the spreading, exaltation, and growing of his bleffed truth which we profess and bear witness to: And in the faith of this we are refolved to rest in patience, waiting to receive the end thereof, and we doubt not but there are several thousands in this Nation that are like minded with us in this matter.

And now it is in my heart (for the Information and Satisfaction of such who may desire to be informed concerning the present proceedings of the Magistrates in and about this City of London, against us the people of God called Quakers) to give a brief Relation of the Heads of their proceedings, that the unrighteousness and cruelty thereof may be rightly understood.

The third day after the late Act came in force (which was made to prevent Seditions Meetings of fuch, who under colour and pretence of Relgious Worship, do in their Meetings Plot and Contrive Insurrections) Being the first day of the Week, and the third day of the 5th Moneth 1664, our friends were peaceably Assembled together at their usual Meeting place at Horsty Down in Southwark, to wait upon God and to Worship him, where a fervant of the Lord was declaring the truth to the people, at which time there came a ompany of arm'd Souldiers very rudely into the Meeting, and as they passed in through the Entry, one of them that of his Musquet up into the House, and the Bullet went through feveral Sealings and came very near a Cradle where a Child use to lie: And afterwards they halled friends out of their Meeting, and brought them before three called Justices, (viz.) fohn bromfield, John Lenthall, and George Moore, who proceeded against them (according as is provided (in the aforefaid Act) against such who under pretence of Religious Worship do contrive Insurrections) although it's well known to most people in this Nation, that we are no such people, that in our Meetings use such practices, but have oft given a publick testimony against them fo because friends could not for Conscience sake pay the several Fines (which was five pounds a piece) which they unjustly imposed upon them they were to the number of 7 of them committed to the thue Lion prison in Southwark, there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of three Moneths. And that same night after they were brought into the Prison they were put into the common Ward amongst the Felons, who took Money by vio-

lence out of some of their Pockets, and kept it from them.

Again, on the 10th day of the Moneth aforesaid, being the first day of the Week, the Souldiers, (viz.) the Red-coats (Guarded with a party of Horse) came to the aforesaid Meeting House at Horsely Donn, where our friends were again peaceably Assembled in the fear of the Lord to Worship, him; And the said Souldiers took many of them out of their peaceable Meeting, and being carried unto the Guard at Margers Hill, the aforesaid Justices (so called) came and proceeded to try them as aforesaid

And upon the 17th day of the fifth Moneth aforefaid, according to our usual manner, our friends were peaceably Affembled together at our own hired House at Mile-end Green, and in the time of their Meeting, there came several armed souldiers rushing in through the yard, and set Guards at the doors that none might pass out or come in; and after a while a fervant of the Lord flood up to declare the word of the Lord to the people, and as ! e was speaking and mentioning the name of the Lord, there came in Vill am Rider and Gare Mar B, and one of them in enmity and concemp, fail in the name of the Devil: And commanded the Souldiers to pluck him down that was speaking, which was according to hore, and they also rook. the rest of Men-friends to the aumber 32 and brought them into another room of the same house, beit a de said of rh and Rider called Justices of the Peace, who there examined them of their names, places of their abode, and ge, &c. and read to them some part of the aforesaid Act made to prevent and suppress Seditious Convencicles, in which Infurrections are plotted and contrived, which Act doch not at all reach us. we being no fuch people which that Act maketh mention of; yet they proceeded to charge feveral Fines upon us (which we refusing to pay, because we were not transgressours.) They committed us to Prison in Newgate in London, there to remain without Bail or Main prize for the space of three Moneths, which is the utmost Penalty for the first offence (as they call it) of the late Act aforefaid.

Again, upon th 24th day of the 5th Moneth aforefaid, our Friends being met together pe ceably in the fear of the Lord, to wait upon him, and to Worship him at their usual Meeting place

place ne at Wheeler freet in sp itt- leld, there came one called Captain Longman, and with him two Files of Mufquetteers, and two Constables with their guard of Halberds, Javlins, and oother weapons. And the faid Longman using many evil words to friends led the men one by one, and committed them to the Constables and Souldiers with the rest of their Guard, who brought them to a house not far off the Meeting place, and there Kept them till two called Justices came to them (v z.) one C. vitfield of Higgidiane, and Richard Abill, who examined them of their names and wherefore they met, &c. And then Fined them (to the humber of 18.) fome & s. some 2 s. some 1 s. which for Conscience take they could not pay being no Offenders, and so was by the aforefaid Pufie'd and Abell committed and fent to Newgare, there to remain without Bail or Main prize for the space of lix days, and with them were committed ten more taken at the fame Meeting, whose names they knew not; And this is to be observed by the Reader, that their committing friends for so short a time, is not because of any renderness in the Magistrates towards friends, but contrarywise, because they may the fooner get them in Prison again upon the second and third offences as they call it, in order to the fulfilling of their envious wills, which is to expel us out of the land of our Nativity.

Again, upon the 24th of the 5th Moneth aforesaid, being the strift day of the Week, according to our usual manner, and at our usual Meeting-house at Mile-end-Grein in the Parish of Stephen, our friends were Assembled in the fear of the Lord to wait upon him, and to Worship him in Spirit and in Truth, and when they were thus Assembled, there came a Constable with a Company of Souldiers and Watch-men armed and violently rushed into our Meeting, and the Constable commanded the doors to be shut, and without producing any warrant for what he did, he ordered the stid Souldiers and Watch-men every one to lay hold of a man which accordingly they did, and led them forth of the Meeting, and so to the Tower, and there kept them a while, and then and there brought them before those called Justices, who demanded their names, places of abode, &c. to which answer

could not pay the feveral Fines unrighteously imposed on them, they were committed and fent) to Nemgare Prison, there to remain without Bail or Main prize for the space of fix days.

Again, upon the 31th day of the 5th Moneth aforefaid, being the first day of the Week, our friends were again Assembled in the fear of the Lord to wait upon him, and to Worship him in the truth at our usual Meeting-house at Mile-end-Green, in the Parish of Stepner, where ohn Higgins was Ministring the word of truth to the people, and there came divers Constables and other armed men, who violently rushed in upon them, and witcout producing any warrant for what they did they laid violent hands on them, and halled them out, and had them to an Alehouse, where was William Rider and George Marsh called Justices with divers others, and being brought before them they asked their names, &c. to which answer was given according to freedom, then they imposed a Fine upon them . some five shillings, some more, some less, for Meeting together to Worship God, which they say is an offence of their Law, which for Conscience sake friends could not pay, being indeed no transgressours of any just or righteous Law; whereupon they were committed and lent to the common Prison at Newgate. there to remain without Bail or Main prize for the sprce of five days.

Again, upon the 7th day of the 6th Moneth being the first day of the Week, after our friends were parted from their Meeting place near Wheele -street, the most part of them, only some remaining behind were seized in the Street and Alley, at the command of one C. Pit st.ld and T. Swallow Justices, so called and were brought to an Alehouse, and from thence committed to Newgate by the said Pitsteld and Swallow, there to remain without Bail or Main prize for the space of six dayes, some of them being as they said for the first offence, and some for the second, and yet they had no witness or evidence to prove that

they had met together.

And upon the 7th day of the 6th Moneth aforesaid, friends being again peaceably met together, not under colour of Religious

gious Exercises, to plot or contrive Insurrections, but really to Worship God in Spirit and in truth at our aforesaid Meetinghouse at Mile-end-Green, where there was a friend that was Ministring the truth to the people, there came divers Constables and other armed men violently in amongst them and halled them out before William Rider and Thomas Player called Justices, to the number of 31. and after some examination imposed several Fines upon them for their Assembling together as aforesaid, which being altogether Antichristian, they cou'd not for Conscience sake pay; whereupon they were committed and fent to Newgate, there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of four days, some being for the first offence as they called it, and some for the second, and several of them who did not declare their names they committed to Prison there to remain till they were delivered by due course of Law.

Again, on the 14th day of the 6th Moneth aforesaid, being the first day of the Week, our friends were Assembled according to their wonted manner at their usual Meeting-place at Mi e-end-Green, where there was a friend that was Ministring the truth to the people, in which time there came divers Constables and other armed men, and by force and violence halled them out of their peaceble Meeting, and brought them before the aforefaid William Rider and George Marik, who examined them whether their coming there were to Worship God ? to which they could not deny, but innocently confess it, and vindicated their right and privilege fo to do, being peaceable fubjects of this Nation, and in no wife disturbers of the peace. for which they were declared by the faid Mark and Rider to be convicted as transgressours of the late Law made to suppress feditious Conventicles, some of the first offence, some of the fecond as they call it, and some others that were for the third, and for refusing to pay the several Fines then imposed upon them for their thus Meeting to Worship God, they were committed and fent to the common Goal in New are there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of two days. fuch as were for the first and second account; and such as were on the third account to be kept till the next Goal-delivery; on order to their tryal for Transportation,

And

And upon the 14th day of the 6th Moneth aforesaid, being the first day of the Week, we being peaceably met together at out usual meeting-place at the Bull and Month in London, the Shoriffs with a certain number of Millitary officers, and with guards confifting of the Mayors-officers, Sheriffs-men, City Marshals and their men, with the Constables Guards, came and entred our meeting, and in a furious manner prest towards the place where a friend was declaring the way of truth and falvation unto the people, and commanded him to come down, which he being not free to do at their command, two of the officers flept upon a form near unto him, and in a great fury drew their Swords and one of them with his hanger smote him, and others of them laid on feveral friends with their fwords and staves till one of them broke his fword, and fo when they had pulled out the friend that was speaking, they came in more of them and halled out friends both men and women, and brought them one, and two, and three, and four at a time to the number of a. bout 200 in all to Guild-Hall and feveral friends they took in the ftreets that only flood to behold the cruel y of their proceedings towards us, and brought them also to the same place, where they were kept close prisoners till about mid-night, and so that their works of darkness might not arpear to the publick view of the people, they ordered the Marshal of the City with a very great guard of halberd-men to conduct us to Newgate about that time of night which with Torches lighted was accordingly done though no Mitimus at all was fent with us, and the next day about 20 of us were called for again to Guila-Hall, where they were brought before the Mayor, and being examined concerning their meeting contrary to the late Act, several Fines were imposed on them, which because for Conscience sake they could not pay, being no transgressours of any just Law, they were recommitted one for three moneths, and another for one moneth, and others for 14 days though that which they called their offences were all alike : And on the 14 day following they called for about 12 more of us, that were taken the first day of the Week aforefaid, to the Guild-Hall before the Mayor and Thomas I am Alderman, where we were examined apart coneerning our meeting contrary to the late Act as they faid, and when they had imposed feveral Fines on us, and we refused to

pay as transgressours, we were recommitted to Noveme, there to remain for the space of 14 days, and the oth day of the same week about 60 more of the same Company that were taken at the Bull and Manub the first day of the week aforesaid, were called for to the Old Baily, where the Mayor was with some others, who examined them concerning their meeting as aforesaid, which being done and the several Fines imposed on them, resusted to be paid, they were recommitted to the prison at Newgate, there to remain for the space of 9 days without Bail or main prize, so the illegalness of their proceedings against us may hereby be understood, for they kept many of us full five days without any warrant, or being brought before any Magistrate, which is contrary to any known Law of England.

Also it is observable, that the witnesses that came in against us when we were examined at the Guide-Hall, were such that made no Conscience of their words, for when friends that were taken in the street were brought before the Mayor and examined, these witnesses would testifie that they took them in

the meeting.

Moreover on the 16th day of the moneth aforefaid, being the 3d day of the week, when we were met together in our prifon room to wait upon God and worship him, one of the Keepers men came in amongst us, and fetcht him away that was freaking and put him in the hole where murtherers use to be put after sentence of death, and there kept a certain time. And on the 18th day of the moneth aforefaid, being the 7th day of the week, as we were again affembled in our prison room in the fame manner and to the same end aforesaid, the Keepers man came in amongst us again, and because he could not come at the friend that was speaking by reason of the throng of friends that flood about him, he fell laying on both men and women with a great staff, and some of the Felons that were with him did also beat friends with their fifts, and one of the women thieves came with a knife fwearing the would ftab friends, and did attempt fo to do though prevented, yet after a little feafon that tumult was qualified, and the friend that was speaking amongst us was taken away and put into another part of the prison.

Again, upon the 21th day of the 6th moneth aforefaid friends being pea eably affembled in the fear of the Lord to wait upon him and woship him in their meeting-house at Mile-end-Green, there came several Constables with their guard, behaving themselves very rudely and uncivilly towards friends, but after a while came two called Justices, ho. Play r and Will. Rider, and one of them commanded that the friend who was declaring the truth to the people should be fetcht out, which was hastily done, and the rest after him were fetcht out one by one, and there examined by the said Player and Rider concerning the cause of their being at that place, to which they answered, that their coming was to worship the Lord, then they asked friends if they would pay half a Crown a piece, to which they answered, nay, they could not make themselves transgressours, when they knew they were innocent; whereupon they were committed eleven of them to the common Goal at Newgate, there to remain with-

out Bail or main prize for the space of two days.

Moreover, upon the 21th day of the 6th moneth aforesaid friends (as they themselves had declared) being constrained in their spirits to continue the assembling of themselves together at their usual meeting-place at the Peal in Johns fireet, there to wait upon the Lord and to worthip him, there came amongst them one Thomas Steaks, and one Rich, I horndell, and one Matthems, with many other Constables and others to affift them, and feized on the most of men-friends and led them by the arm out of the meeting, and from thence to the Sessions-house called Hick es-bal and brought them up into an upper chamber where there was three called Juffices of the peace, viz. Reg nald Fift r. John Smith, Tho. Lucy, who examined every particular of them concerning the end of their meeting together, to which answer was given that the intent of their meeting was to wait upon the Lord, fo that they made their crime, and for fo doing they Fined them five shillings a piece and because for Conscience sake they could not pay it being no transgressours of any righteous Law. they were committed and fent to Newgare to the number of about 28 there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of 4 days, and then to be discharged.

Again, upon the 21th of the 6th moneth aforefaid, friends being again peaceably affembeed at the out and Mount to worship God in spirit and truth, the Marshal of the City with Constables and several military officers, and other affiltants came with

**fwords** 

(11)

fwords and halberds, and entred our meeting-house, and violent-Iv halled out most or all that were there present assembled, and left them in the street, yet the doors being left open, and way being made for them, they returned into their meeting-house again, and a friend standing up to declare the truth to the people, was after a little time pulled down by one Clarke, Captain of a Train-band, and others with halberds, and carried away to the Guild-Hall where several others were fent also, and whilf they were kept there the Mayor of the City, with the Sheriffs and Richard Brown with Several officers of the City both civil and military came to the Bull and Month, and with carnal weapons entred the meeting the fecond time, and brought out friends before the Mayor and Richard Brown who is a man fo far from keeping the peace, that he is usually observed to be the first that breaks it when then and there kicked some friends till thereby he drew blood from them, and pulled the hair off the heads of several men, and pinched several of the womens arms till they were black by which all people may eafily judge whether this man be fitly qualified to fit in the place of a Magistrate. or whether he be not more fit to have the Law executed upon him for those inhumane gross abuses offered by him to our friends, but the Mayor was more moderate and offered no fuch kind of abuses, yet proceeded to the examination of friends concerning their names, places of abode, &c which being done. they imposed several. Fines on them that told their names, which was to the number of about 150 which Fines they could not for Conscience fake pay, whereupon they were committed to Nowgate prison, there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of 4 days, and by reason of the great number that were in the prison before, there was not house room allowed them to lie down one by another, nor yet fcarcely to fit, by reason whereof many were contrained to walk upon the leads for feveral nights, and as for those who did not tell their names which were in number about 27 they were committed to Brigemell note here that though their Mittimus was made for o days. yet for dispatch of their intended work against us, they altered the Mutimus and ordered them to be discharged at 4 days end.

Again, on the 28 of the 6 h moneth aforesaid, friends being peaceably met together at their meeting-place near Wheeler-

freet to wait upon the Lord and to worthin him, there came a company of fouldiers, and by the command of C. Pufield and T. Smalow (called Justices, who were then present) took friends out of the meeting, and guarded them to an Alehouse, where they imposed several Fines upon them for their assembling to worship God, and friends retusing to pay their several Fines imposed, were committed and sent to the common Goal of Newgare, to the number of 33 there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of ten days, only some of them to be kept till the next Goal-delivery to be proceeded against in order to tryal

for Transportation.

And on the same day aforesaid, at Milo-end green according to our wonted manner, friends were again assembled peaceably to wait upon the Lord, in which time there came a company of halberd men and kept guard over them, till 3 called Justices, viz. W.Rider, T.Player, and G.Marst, with a considerable party of souldiers came also, who fetcht triends out of their meeting, both men and women, in all between 30 & 40. And the said not with his company examined friends according to their usual manner, and committed them to Newgare, some on the first and some on the second offence as they call it, there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of 24 hours, and some of them being on the 3 account, are to be proceeded against for Transportation, whose tryal we expect this present Sessions, but 4 of the aforesad company being young Maids, they sent to Bridewell, two of which were put in the stocks.

Moreover, it is observable that six of our friends being passing through an alley between John street and Joan see the same day aforesaid were taken by Constables, and carried to Hickses-hall before 3 called Justices, who proceeded against them as usually they do when they take us out of our meetings, and sent them to Neugase, there to remain without Bail or main prize for the space of 3 days, only one of them to be kept on the 3d offence (as they call it) till the next Goal-delivery, in order to Transpor-

tation.

Again, upon the 28 aforesaid, our friends being peaceably assembled at the Bul and Mouth according to their wonted manner to worship God, there came Anth. Bu eman Mayor, and our old adversary R. Brown, who hath not yet answered for the bloud

(III)

of many that was not long fince even stifled up in nov some holes and prisons through his occasion) and with their usual guards of both civil and military officers, and placed themselves near the door, and caused friends to be brought out before them where they examined them according to their usual manner, and for refusing to pay the feveral fines by the faid Magistrates (unrighteously) imposed on them, they were committed to the number of 60 at leaft and fent to Newgate (a backway and not through the streets that their works of darkness might the less appear to the view of the world) there to be kept without bail or main prize for the space of 4 days such of them as are for the 1 and 2 offence (as they call it ) others of them that are on the 3 account, the Keeper of the prison into whose custody they are usually fent, receives orders from the Magistrates to observe their names, and to secure them sill Goal delivery, and as the Keeper faith he hath now in his custody about 19 which are (as he faith) to come to their tryal for their 2 offence fo called ) this prefent Seffions. And this is ftill observable, that R. Brown according to his wonted manner did (the day above faid) tear the hair of friends heads with his own hands, and pinch the women, and abuse many in a very inhumane and sad manner.

And this is very observable, that because their works of darkness (which they may well be ashamed of, should not appear or be much taken notice of, their usual manner is after the time is expired that friends are committed for to put them out of prison in the night season

So here all may fee and take notice how vigilant some of the Magi-Arates of this City of Loud, are in suppressing the meetings and affemblies of the people of God, whose gathering and assembling is for no other end, but only to wait upon the Lord; and to worship him in spirit and truth according to the practice of the primitive Christians and because we know; and are perswaded in our Consciences we cannot forfake this godly exercise, whatfoever we suffer for the continuance thereof: And we may appeal unto all fober people through this Nation (and to the wieness of God in the hearts of our persecutors) who have known our manner of life and conversation, whether or no we have deferved these things at the hands of these men, or whether they are righteously or unrighteously inflicted upon us; And although they may fay they have a Law for what they do, &c. And according to their Law they ought to do it, and if they should neglect the putting this Law in execution, they shall not be accounted the Kings friends,&c. I answer, fo faid the Jews concerning Christ: We have a Law.

((14) Law, and by our Law he oughe to die; and further faid unto Pilate if thou let this man alone thou art not Cafars friend, yet their faving they had a Law &c. did not make their proceedings just, no more this Law (by which there Magistrates of London doth now proceed againit us to prifin us in order to banishment and so to death(if we return again) bear them out in what they do, or render their proceeddings just in Gods account in the day when the Lord shall arise to make Inquisition for the bloud of his Saints and fervants, and to render to every one a just reward according to their doings; neither in that day can the Law-makers bear out the Executioners of it, but every one must give an account to God for his own doings, therefore it concerns the Executioners of this Law (who have taken in hand this unrighteous (as it will prove) and cruel work) to confider what they are doing, and whether they can stand justified in the fight of God in what they do : For certainly (whether you will believe or no) the Lord is with us and will take our part, and will plead our cause, and what is done unto us, he takes as done unto himfelf; And they that Arive to suppress us do not strive against us only, but against the Lord also who is (our strength) and in the end he will furely be too: hard for them, and will grind them to powder and bruile them as in a morter, except they freedily repent.

And furthermore, it may be feen how the enmity of the devourer doth appear in these proceedings, who the sooner to hasten this work of banishment (and death upon recuin) doth usually commit friends for a very few days a nay fometime but for 24 hours that fo they may have them foon again upon another account. Oh fad times indeed when (according to appearance) the greatest favour that can be shewn. us (if they proceed against us at all by the late Law) is to keep us in prison as long as they can; when in the mean time Drunkards and Stage players, and (I may fay) all kind of Vice rolerated, and no notice taken of it by these men who are so zealously bent against an innocent and harmless people, that cannot run with them into the same

exects of Riot, and the cond convertigion, which to read relevant have deferred their things at the hands of their men, or whather they

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